RED HOT.

The Heated Term and its Results.

Nonrolk, July 10.—The thermometer to-day was 103 degrees—the hottest day for years. There

was one case of sunstroke. No rain has fallen for

101 IN THE SHADE.

New York, July 10 .- The extreme heat con-

oppressiveness as compared with Saturday, when

the mercury stood at 101. Many cases of sun-stroke, a number of which were faint, are re-ported.

SUNSTROKES. New York. July 10.—The number of cases of sunstroke reported to-day up to 3 p. m. was 36, many of which proved fatal.

AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, July 10.—During the heated term, which has now lested sixteen days, the thermometer has ranged in the daytime from 30 to 100 degrees in the shade. Saturday, Sub-lay and to day, however, were the worst, the locreury during several hours standing above 100. At 3p. m. inday it stood at 105 and 105 in the shade. Several cases of sunstroke have occurred since Saturday.

cases of sunstroke have occurred since Saturday among men and horses, some fatal.

Dom Pedro.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Dom Fedro and the Em-press and suite were tendered a reception to-

night by the Geographical Society, Chief Justice Daly presiding. Chickering Hall was filled to an overflowing.

The Emperor and suite arrived near to clock while

Dr. C. H. Berendtt was delivering an address our "The geographical distribution of the ancient

American civilizations." Judge Daly welcomed

es, though there is a slight abatement in its

prospect for the crops is bad.

twenty days. Vegetation is parched, and the

CAPITAL TOPICS.

HEAT AT THE CAPITOL

DOORKEEPERS OPPRESSED BY IT

CONTRACANCE OF THE DEAD-LOCK

THERE IS NO DAYLIGHT YET

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE STUBBORN NEITHER'LL YIELD A PEG

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION

SECRETARY ROBESON'S VINDICATION

The Platt-Goode Election Contest. The House Committee on Elections have decided in the election contest of Platt vs. Goode, of

the Norfolk (Va.) district, to refer the matter back to the people of the district for a new elec-Commander John W. Philip, ordered to the command of the Adams, at Boston, 13th instant; Assistant Paymaster H. R. Smith, to report to

Pay Director Abbott for duty as his assistant at the many pay office, Boston; Commander E. C. Merrimon, detached from command of the Adams and placed on waiting orders. Financial. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday

were \$801,100.16; and from customs, \$384,561.71. At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury : Currency \$14.058,162; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$33,445,000 cein. \$16,631,884; including coin certificates, \$37, 387,200; outstanding legal-tenders, \$359,772,284.

Licutenant Colonel Wesley Merritt to be col-onel of the 5th cavalry; Major Elmer Otis to be lieutenant colonel of the 5th cavalry: Captain George B. Sanford to be motor of the 1st cavelry First Licutement William H. Winters to be cap tain of the 1st cavalry: Second Licutement Fred erick D. Grant to be first lieutenant of the 4th

The Blaine Investigation.

ing the Blaine case did not examine James Mulligan and Mr. Fisher yesterday, as they expected, but will put them on the stand to-day. Mr. Mulligan, when asked yesterday about the correct es of the Blaine letters as read on the floor of the House by Mr. Blaine, soid he wouldn't 'tell nothing to nobody, barrin' the cometay."

The Internal Revenue Question in Congress The Committie of Ways and Means has been several other questions connected therewith, and will probably report it on Thursday, leaving the details to be discussed in the House. The ques-tions involved in these bills are changes of tax on spirits and 'obacco, and a large number of changes of detail in the revenue laws.

Both Houses yesterdey peaced another resolution extending present appropriations for ten days longer, and Mr. Randall and Mr. Sargent and Mr. Windom and others say that they believe that

Ice-Water in the Treasury.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: Is it owing to the penuriousness of the present House of Representatives that the Treas-ury Department can afford no water to the thourands of visitor: from all parts of the country, to say nothing of foreigners? In every other public building I think ice water can be obtained, while building I thus fee water can be obtained, while at the Treasury the only way visitors can queen their thirst is to call at some of the rooms. I hope you will call attention to this subject. The ex-pense would be triffing, while the benefit conferred would be inestimable.

Confirmations.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed the following nominations: James At kinson, collector of customs, Savannah, Georgia Daniel P. Upbam, United States marshal for the Western district of Arkansas: W.P. Dunnington, register of land office, Redwood Falls, Minn : W. Register of any once, nowwood rais, admir, w. B. Herriott, receiver of public moneys, same piace; Jacob Vore, of Indiana, Indian a, ent. Omaha ageney, Nebraskar James F. Hastings, o' Michigan, Indian agent, Red Cloud agency. Pestimasiers—Thomas M. Walker, at Eric. Pa.: Wm. Campbell, at Niles, Ohio: J. H. Hayford, at

McKee's Pardor

Additional evidence has been filed in further-ance of the application of Mr. McKee for pardon, to the effect that Peers, a lawyer of Warrenton, Missouri, who was employed by the United S. I es marshal to summon the jury for the trial I McKee, wrote to the doputy marshal that he had sent him the names of four or five good rebels who would convict any man indicted if desired to do so. Also, that the United States District Attorney, Pyer, upon being asked a few days previous to ite trial if he helicred McKee to be guilty, replied. "Yes, as goily as hel, but whether guilty or not be would convict him."

Heat at the Capitol. Yesterday was a very warm day at the Capitol

The thermometer ranged from 22 to 100 at differ-ent times of the day in the Senate chamber and in the House hall. Hon, G. Wiley Wells, o Mississippi, was overcome by the heat and taken to the cloak-room. Eugene Durnan, assistant doorkeeper, was also forced to yield, but railled after an hour or so of breathing cooler air under the lower portice. In the afternoon, when the storm came up, a most grateful breeze rushed through the open doors and contributed greatly to the comfort of the Solons. For the first time in many years the Capitol has got thoroughly heated through and for this reason it is probable that Congress will adjourn within two weeks at the very latest.

The Reported Outrage on our Flag at San Domingo.

The reported outrage on the American flag at San Domingo turns out to be of very little con-sequence. It appears that Villanueva, ex-Minister of War of the Dominican Government, a fugitive from justice, took relage on board the American mail-steemer Tybec, lying in the port of American mail-steemer Tybre, lying in the port of San Domingo. The Dominican authorities demanded his surrender. With this demand the captain of the Tybre refused to comply. The Dominican authorities then proceeded on board and took the fugitive by force, without injury to the captain or his property, and without injury to the American consul, and without violation of any point of international law or treaty obligations. The manner of taking the tugilive from the Tybre may have been personally oftensive to the captain and the American consul, but it is believed the Dominicans acted strictly in accordance with their rights. The papers in the case were received by the Secretary of State yesterday morning.

The Committee on Banking and Currency yes terday agreed to forther postpone the vote upon the bill to repeal the resumption set until Thurs-day next. It was the intention of the Democrats day next. It was the intention of the Democrats to call a caucus for Saturday night, but they did not succeed. This was probably owing to the death of Mr. Parsons. Mr. Gibson, of the committee, is opposed to the bill, and so is Mr. Wike, but as the St. Louis platform annot need a determination on the part of the Democracy to repeal the act. Mr. Gibson may probably vote in favor of repeal. Mr. Wike, however, says he will only go so far as to vote in favor of a postponement of the date of resumption, and that he will not vote in favor of a total repeal of the act of 1875. Under these circumstancent the bill will probably be got before the House on Thur day or Friday and passed, for a majority of the House cems to be in hvor of a repeal of the resumption act. In addition to this fact, the Democratic majority feels sort of bound to their declaration of principles at St. Louis, and even many of those who appose the repeal of the act will be sent in the Congressional proceedings, a proposition to suspend the rules and instruct the committee to report on Thursday was voted down.

Mr. Robeson, in his examination before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day, produced 's bank book with the State Bank, of anblished by the committee, commencing January 1, 1826. For some reason, best known to themselves, the account for the four closing months of 1865, was not included in the published ript,] containing his account with the Cam

den Hank for the mouths of September, October, N. vember and December, 1836, with his account with Riggs & Co. for the corresponding months of 1855. He showed that his deposits for the four menths of 1856 (four years before he became Secretary of the Navy) were \$\frac{1}{2}\text{OOD}\$ in larger than those made by him during the same months of 1855.

Taking up his whole account with Riggs & Co. extending over a period of about thirty-one months, and deducting the amount (ninety-one thousand dollars) which Mr. Riggs stated to be double charges, growing out of the collection of called bonds, changes of investments, &c., he showed that for the corresponding thirty-one months before he became Secretary of the Navy his deposits were nearly twenty thousand dollars larger than they were for the same period of time since he held that office. He said he did not consider that this afforded any conclusive proof of his actual income at either period, but that he had thus analyzed the matter to show that it these transcripts of private bank accounts proved anything they proved the fact that his read deposits whim they proved the fact that his read deposits whim they proved the fact that his read deposits whim they proved the fact that his read deposits whim they proved the fact that his read deposits transcripts of private bank accounts proved any-thing they proved the fact that his real deposits before he was Secretary of the Navy were larger than they had been since.

AFTER THE FOURTH. Ruhamah's Meditations on the Great Cele

bration.

PRILADELPHIA, July -, 1876. Now that the splutter and fuss of the Fourth are entirely over, one has a chance to think of it and breathe easily. One of the foreign commis-sioners, in talking to me, expressed the greatest surprise that we didn't make a grand affair o our Fourth of July. It struck him as very strange that a greater performance should take place at the opening of the Exhibition than on the great statal day. No one can tell him just why or how it was that the army, navy, both Houses of Congress, the diplomatic corps, and every dignitary of the country came here then, and staid away Tuesday. The most plausible ex-cuse so far given is that the hospitable citizens of Philadelphia have all gone to their summer residences and the time for free trains has passed. It is amusing to think of Senator Ferry's feeble at-attempt to fill the place of George Washington. If the immortal George did not have more magnetism than the representative of the head of the ism, and rearing, "Down front!" "Put down that umbrella!" and "Shut up there!" the Senator gracefully waved his hand and said: "Will the crowd please keep still; if you don't keep order we can't maintain it." It was evident then which nation gave the Senate its president pro tem. He did not say it loud enough to be heard by many, but the few who did hear it enjoyed it hugely. General Hawley and the Emperor seemed most sunoyed at the noise, but it was not the place of either to suppress it. But quiet should have been secured during the performance of the "Bruzilian March," as it was an insult to treat the sole contribution from foreign nations in such a way. In Senator Ferry's address on taking the way. In Sender Ferry adorted on taking the chair he made frequent allusions to our easting off "royalism," and directed all his remarks upon the cylls of monarchies straight in Dom Pedro's

the evils of monarchies straight in Dom Pedro's ince.

It had been previously announced that no ladies would be allowed upon the stand except reporters, and it was with fear and trembling that I recepted my ticket. Instead of being the sole representative of my sex, the andience on the stand was more than half ladies. The Empress was not present, but all of the ladies who sat anywhere near the Emperor were pointed out as Dona Thereas. A representative of a Washington da'ly who sat way back on the stand was besieged by ladies, wishing to know which was the Empress had gone out with it," and the innocents believed him and couldn't be persuaded that there wasn't a glimmer of truth in it. The story was told to me by those who sat in front of the veracious journalist, and had the pleasure of overheaving other remarks of equal brilliancy.

Susan H. Anthony had her share of the day's glory, and just after the reading of the original beclaration came waltring down the alsie with a great

EGLI. OF PARCHMENT

EGLI. OF PARCHMENT

The daunties and intrepid air with which she handed it to General Hawiey and Senator Ferry made me at first fear that she was going to give it to them over their heads. Susan waiked off beaming with the consciousness of a great deed, and General Hawley was the limpest, most disgusted-leoking man, as he stood and held it before he filed it away on the he stood and held it before he filed it away on the floor. I believe the sufferers had applied to him to let them signalize themselves in some way, but he snubbed them by saying the programme was already made out and would not admit of any change. They were not to be thwarted, and tried to create their sensation anyhow. tried to create their sensation anyhow.

I had always supposed from the display of masculine perfections in the galleries of the Senate and House, that the members of the press were a very distingue set, taken all together, but I have learned differently since I have been here. The crowds that fill the reporter's stand on occassions here challenge comparison with any

here challenge comparison with any

BASE BALL OR BOAT CLUB.

for these are the organizations that monopolize all the lil-looking masculines of the country. Either there are nothing but rural editors here, or else we have the cream of Bohemia at the Capital. There certainly is the most uncounts set here as a mass, but they are relieved by occasional stunners. For every neat, clean and good-looking one there are five regular bummers and freelunch fiends, whose lines is always crumpled and finger, nails in mourning. A rough-bearded specimen sat near me Tuesday. The first thing he did when he had climbed into his seat was to take off his coat, and, as he hadn't any vest on, his appearance was calculated to attract attention. Then he took an enormous dose of chewing tobacco, and devoted himself to spattering the floor, my drees and shoes and anything else that was convenient. He seemed to be devoting so much attention to this occupation that it would be cruel to interrupt him. After he had pushed his battered caster beaver on the back of his head, he planted his elbows on the desk, leaned forward, ran his chin out and settled down to solid comfort.

A more hopelessly homely man it has never been my lot to see, and the way he guilfawed and howled and cheered made me wish him in Tophet. He was the most ignorant man I ever heard talk so loud, and kept prodding his friend in the ribs and asking, "which is Pediro?" and "who's that?" until I wanted to have him gagged. His friend verged a little nore on the civilized, but this Modoe, in his shirt sleeves with his back crossburred with crimens stagenders, will live as my idea of a heathen. He was periectly BASE BALL OR BOAT CLUB.

idea of a heather. He was perfectly

OBLIVIOUS OF THE SINESTION
he was creating in my direction, as I meekly sat
still and let bim ornament me with the weed.
He spent some time in writing "Buily Eagle" on
the clean pine board that served as a desk.

The Graphic artists sat on the other side of us,
and they were stuming, if one of them did have
ordourn hair. It was so retreching to gaze at their
pericetly made to idets and inn to watch them as
they skeiched the scenes. The auburn-haired
strist made a perfect sketsh of a beautiful young
lady who sat in front of us. I wished I knew him
or had the cheek to ske him to make me one of her,
as she was such a perfect beauty, and the printed
sketch didn't half do her justice.

I have been perfectly consumed with rage for
the past few days. How do you suppose the
vandals out here celebrate the Fourth? Punched
a hole in my favorite painting, "difford's Twilight in the Adirondack's," the loveliest thing
that our part of the Art Gallery can claim, has a
great crack in the canvas over an inch long.
Words will not express my feelings towards the
fiend who made the cruel gash, and my anguish
is heightened by knowing that he will be summarily dealt with as he deserves to be. I know it
was a man that did it—the other sex would know
better by intuition.

Now that college commensements are over the
city is full of half fedieged youths, and there are
more cance at the Centennial than it will ever see
again. There must be a party of them up on our
street, but we are never apprised of their existence until late at night, when they prick the city
in search of adventure and sing their songs. That
neomprehensible trill, known as the Yale wartle, nightly resounds on our square along with
their gibbertsh choruses. Between college colors and cade buttons, the young halies here are
tricked out like Indian princesses, but the cadets
leave to day, and the college boys will stand a
better chance when the uniforms are out of the
way. OBLIVIOUS OF THE SHASATION

Way. The Humboldt statue was unrefled the other The Humboldt statue was unveiled the other day, but so much was going on at the time that hardly anyone went to it. This morning, as I was coming to to the grounds, I saw the great explorer, bright as a new penny, standing upon his granite pedestal, and overlooking the river, the park and the Exhibition. A genius in the car asked "what that statue was," and somebody told him Humboldt," and then he asked: "Is he louried there—what did he do to the park?" What is faine: "A wretched picture and worse bust," &c. Let me moralize a little on such a fine opertunity.

The Catholic Total Abstinence fountain is intaked, all but the statues. It was dedicated

The Catholic Total Abstinence fountain is incished, all but the statues. It was dedicated The-stay, although only one of the five statues has arrived. Moses hasn't come yet to touch it off, but the water gushes and spouts from the rock just the same as if "the leader of Israel had smole the rock." The Sons of Temperance have at last done something parade the atreets, carrying tin hatchels, and keeping out of step with a thirsty band. Their loc-water drinking fountain is a success, and one might think we were a temperate people to see the crowds that daily surround it, waiting for their ium. Something like this is needed as an opposition to the lucreacing steams of other liquids that flow down dasty Centennial throats.

PRILADELIHIA, July 10.—The attendance at the Exhibition this morning was small, owing to the intense heat. An historical sketch of Missis-sippl, the first of a series to include all the States of the Union, was delivered to day in the judge's hall by Gen. Amwest, who had been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi for the purpose. A terrific wind and rain storm, which came up about 2200 p.m., demolished several of the window sashes in the front of the main building and ripped off a portion of the roof of the Trans-Continental. The streets in the vicinity are delayed with water.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. During the storm this afternoon Roger B. Hafflefinger, a drummer belonging to a visiting cornet band, was struck by lightning and instantly killed at the encampment, at Elm station, near the Centennial grounds. The body has been removed to his home at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania.

OMARA, July 10.—The report that Gen. Crook had been killed and several companies in his command annihilated is not credited here nothing having been heard of it at department headquar ers, at Cheyenne. There is no truth in it, so far

The Tilden Democracy-"Accepting the Situa tion"-Murder of Sundry Colored Men-Threats of White Line Democrats-Is It Peace or War!

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: Notwithstanding this is the Centennial year prevailing here which but few, very few, of ou pay for their "God-given rights and privileges" pay for their "God-given rights and privileges" is not an exceedingly dear one. Last Saturday week the commissioner of Laurens county was brutally whipped and left for dead on the streets, because he dared advocate the levy of a special tax to educate the youth of that county. Of course, he was a Republican and a colored man, but, nevertheless, up to this time he has been regarded, both in and out of his county, as a quiet, unoffending citizen. His offense now is that he is a Republican official, and this is a fearful offense in the sight of the pure, virtuous, Ku-Klux Gense in the sight of the pure, virtuous, Ku-Klux offense in the sight of the pure, virtuous, Ku-Klux Democracy of the home of the Pinckneys, the Rutledges, the Calbouns, the Haynes and the

as it is told in a local journal here, and it is safe to assume that the secual facts are not more than half told:

half told:

"To the Union-Herald:

"At a school meeting in Deal township, in this county, Mr. S. J. Patterson, a colored mao, who is chalrman of county commissioners, was brutally beaten by a gang of white outlaws, who went to the meeting for that purpose. The meeting was composed of about seventy-five whites and not more than twenty colored people. A matton was made that no tax be levied for school purposes this year, and ft was carried without opposition from any one. After the motion was carried Mr. Patterson rose from his seat and started to leave the meeting. He was soon after surrounded by a gang of white outlaws, with one Butler Putnam at their head. He was cursed and beaten over the head with clubs until he was insensible.

The same gang have beaten. "LAURENS, June 28.

go on until all Republican kaders loss their lives. The Government should give us protection, or it will be unsafe to be a Republican in Laurens sounty. This is the Democratic policy." It will be remembered that a leading member

nopen day in this same county less than ten months since, and although men were arrested who were believed to be guilty of the murder, yet no one can be convicted where there are an hundred men, more or less, to swear to an "alibi." Only three or four weeks ago Alfred Rush, another Republican member of the Legislature, was shot in broad daylight and instantly killed, and for no other reason than because he was a Republican. Yesterday'a prominent Democrat of this city said, in the presence of several gentiemen, that the "Democratis proposed to carry this State if they had to take their shot-guns and kill off a few of the "d-—d Radical leaders." This he asserted they would do, and he was heartily in favor of the policy, and did not care who knew it. This man was a rebel general, and is about as thoroughly unreconstructed as Jeff Davis or Ben Hill. He means what he says, but we think here that before he gets through using that gun of his that he will be taught a lesson in gunnery worth more to him than ail he has ever learned. He is, of course, BON. JOSEPH CREWS, WAS MUNDERED AN EARNEST TILDEN MAN,

as all his lik are, but if Tilden can draw to his support such men as this, the loyal people of the North have reason to shudder at the thought of what might happen should he by any fortuitous circumstance be elected to the office of President circumstance be elected to the office of President of the United States.

There is a vague feeling of insecurity existing among the blacks—an indescribable feeling, as of some pending calamity; but I have never found anywhere a more resolute, determined set of men.

anywhere a more resolute, determined set of men. They seek no controversy of any character. All they ask is to be allowed to exercise their rights and privileges, the same as their white fellow-citizens do, and this right they are determined to not only demand, but secure. There may be whipping and murdering during the coming campaign, but there is one thing sure, and that is, if one race suffers the other will suffer also. The outrages will not be all upon one side in this State in the fight now about to begin. The colored people, so far as I have known them, are a quiet, inoffensive, orderly people, and I undertake to say there is no race of people on the fare of the globe more tractable or docile than the negro. They will make one desperate effort to defend their rights and privileges in this State, and, should the ball once open, calm, deliberate, prudent men shudder as they contemplate the result.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Siz: Hurrah for Hayes and Wheeler! I cannot promise Virginia for the ticket, but in a certain contingency we may carry the State. At any rate we will have no divisions in the party here, and I hope to hear of none elsewhere. With a united party, confident of its strength victory is united party, confident of its strength, victory is almost certain. But let us have no faitering in ranks, no dodging of issues, no partying with adversaries. Tilden and Hendricks make probably as strong a ticket as the Democrate could have put up. On them the Democrate party will be united, especially in the South. But is the country prepared to turn over the Government to this party? Are the people of the loyal States ready to restore and renstate that party in power which was the source and foundation from which all our troubles have flown? I will not believe it till I see it.

G. K. Gilmen.

Meeting of the Learned in Baltimore.

ing present, of whom fully one half were ladies. Shortly after 10 o'clock the president of the associstion, William E. Phelps, of Winona, Minne-sota, called the body to order, and proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Shepherd, of Maryland. The president then introduced Gov-ernor Carroll, of Maryland, who in the name of the State welcomed the association and pro-claimed its object—the advancement and pro-

lowed Gov, Carroll, in an address of welcome in the name of Maryland's chief city, and briefly reviewed its action in the cause of public schools. President Phelps gracefully acknowledged the AN ADDRESS FULL OF STATISTICS.

Brotherly Love, where the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed.

Prior to 1176 but him colleges had been established, and not more than five of these, we are told, were in a really efficient condition. Now more than four hundred institutions bearing the titles of "college" and "university" are distributed throughout forty of the States and Territories, with nearly 57,000 students and 3,700 professors and teachers. Then little was done for the higher education of woman, now there are 200 female seminaries, with 23,445 students and 2,285 teachers. "Then," says a writer in the New England Journal of Reacation for \$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{Lie}\$ 10, of the present year, "professional schools were almost anknown. The candidate for the honors of the law, the dignifies of the ministry and genthe law, the dignities of the ministry and gen-erally speaking for the toils of medical practice was obliged to pursue his studies under private

erally speaking for the toils of medical practice was obliged to pursue his studies under private tutora.

"Now there are 3.2 professional schools of the various classes, excluding teachers' sominaries, with 23,200 students and 2,300 instructors. Then normal schools had no eristone on this continent; now 124 are reported in the United States alone, with 24,200 students and 24,000 instructors. Then there were no commercial colleges; now 127 are in operation, with 25,802 students and 577 teachers. Then scondary and preparatory schools had scarcely a name by which to live; now 1,122 are said to exist, affording instruction to 100,502 pupils and giving employment to 6,163 teachers: The kindergarten, that last and best of educational inventions, is a very recent importation. In 1874 we were blessed with fifty-five of these human nurreries, with 1,650 pupils and 125 teachers. May their numbers rapidly increase. We have no means of giving the school population of those earlier days. It is not likely that it was ever ascertained. Now thirty-seven States and eleven Territories report an aggregate of more than 12,000,000 and more than four times the total population of the country in 1776. Then the school enrollment was for course unknown; now it amounts to the respectable figure of about \$,550,000. Then the schools were scattered, and their number was correspondingly restricted; now they are estimated at 150,000, employing 25,000 teachers. The total hocume of the public schools is given at \$82,000,000.

The Late Representative Parsons. LOUISVILLE, Kv., July 10,-The remains of the ing in charge of the committee appointed by Cor gress. The body during the day laid in state at the City Hall. The funeral services were preached by Hishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Episcopal FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS the information to give. Had communicated with

TROOPS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

DEMOCRATIC INQUIRIES ABOUT THEM PROGRESS OF IMPEACHMENT WHITELAW REID ON THE STAND

CONNECTED WITH BELKNAP'S DISGRACE

MONDAY, July 10, 1876.
Mr. HAMLIN asked the Senate to take up and pass the House post route bill. Mr. SARGENT said he would oppose the bill, for the reason that there was not a dellar to pay

for the service, and it was a farce to e-tablish route

when there was no money to put the routes on.

Mr. HAMLIN said he could correct the gentle man; there was FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS Mr. SARGENT said he repeated his assertion notwithstanding the explanation of the Senator They had already passed a post route bill, which would require the \$500,000, and for this supple mental bill there was no money. The bill was taken up and then temporarily

Mr. MERRIMON presented a memorial, nu nerously signed by citizens of the District of Columbia, praying the passage of the House bi for the adjustment and settlement of claims against the District. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Nava Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of William Wheeler Hubbell. Placed on calendar.

Mr. EATON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of the United States troops of the various arms in the Southern States, with the location of each regiment or part of regiment, command or Mr. SHEEMAN presented a petition for a con

rention to modily the Constitution of the United

of the action of the Government in relation to the Des Moines valley land. Referred. Mr. EDMUNDS called up his motion to amen the rules of the court so as to limit argument or the offer or objection to evidence or on incidental or interlocutary evidence.

After considerable discussion, mainly upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Consting providing that consultations may be held with open doors, and that Senators may ask questions without reducing them to writing, the amendment was rejected—ayes 23, nose 24.

On motion of Mr. KERNAN, the resolution was amended fixing the limit of time for argument on such motions to fitteen minutes. As amended the resolution was then adopted—ayes 25, nos 2 16. the offer or objection to evidence or on incidental

the vote by which the resolution was passed, with a view to allow Mr. Conkling to modify his amendment by omitting the portion relative to questions and have a vote on the question of consultations in open sessions.

The regular order was demanded, and the Senate proceeded as a court to

THE IMPRACIMENT TRIAL. Whitelaw Reid was called by the managers: Remembered the Fort Sill matter.
Q. State whether after its appearance any communication, either personal or by letter, wa made by the Secretary of War as to the authority for that letter or any communication in reli tion to the matter?
Objected to by Mr. Carpenter, and the objection was sustained.
Q. Did you receive any communication from General Mellowell on this subject?

poscessed.

At this point, 12:39 p. m., the court took a receas, to permit the reception of the ten day EXTENSION BILL

from the House.

The bill was taken up and passed.
The court then resumed its session.
Mr. Carpenter then had read two telegrams, one from Lieut, tien. Sheridan, and one from Gen. Sherman, in relation to the appearance of the former as a witness on the trial, both asserting that his presence in Chicago was absolutely necessary, in connection with Indian hostilities, and asking if counsel could not arrange to have his deposition taken in Chicago; if not, and his presence was absolutely necessary, he would be here on Wedneaday.

Mr. Carpenter then read an agreement between the managers and counsel as to what the evidence of Gen. Sheridan would be, to wit: to the

of Secretary Belknap; and, second, that all applications for the introduction of Ilquors were referred to him, and his report in all cases acted upon; and, third, that his letter of March 29, 1872, may be used as evidence, and the presence of Gen. Sheridan not be required.
Caleb P. Marsh was then called: Had resided in New York about eight years; four years in the furniture business, and four years in the tea importing business; had sent sums of money to W. W. Belknap for the first year and a half in sums of \$4,500 quarterly; after that semi-annually; four certificates of deposit were shown, which witness stated he had independ to the order of W. W. Belknap, and he thought he had in each case forwarded them by mail; always sent the money according to his directions in each case; had no letters or telegrams from Secretary Belknap; had destroyed them all.

He was asked to give information about the form of one of his notices to Belknap of a remittance.

Alter objection and argument by counsel the After objection and argument by counsel the

After objection and argument by counsel the question was admitted.

At this point Mr. McMasos called upon the defense to produce the letters and telegrams from Mr. Marsh, called for in notice served on them.

Mr. Carpenter said that all letters on the Fort Sill matter were official, and could be found on the War Ispariment files.

Witness said that on more than one occasion he could not fix the date. He had sent the following to Gen. Helkmap: "I have a remittance from the S. W., (meaning Southwest), what shall I do with it?" His replies were simply directions how to send it. When money was sent by express witness sent the express receipt by mail, and it was usually returned with the mark O. K. Never had any other business with the Secretary of War than the "S. W." business. By S. W. I mean Fort Sill business. When money was handed to Belkmap in New York nothing was said by the Secretary or witness, as faighs I recollect. Never had any settlement or examination of accounts with the Secretary; he never asked for a statement of accounts between us. The last remittance to Gen. Belkmap was in November, 1873. The half of \$1,500 was sent to him soon after its receipt from Evans; delivered half of \$15,000 to Mrs. Helkmap at the St. James hotel in New York about last Christmas; wrote to Belkmap that I had a remittance; he sent a letter directing me to send the money to his wife at her residence, on G street. The letter was miscarried, and after two or three weeks witness wrote again, TO WHICH BELKNAP REPLIED

give it to his wife at the St. James hotel, where give it to his wife at the St. James hotel, where she would be at a certain time. About Christmas witness gave the money to Mrs. Belknap. The reduction in the amount paid by Evans was made in consequence of the complaints of Evans and the article in the New York Tribune. Had a conversation with Secretary Belknap about the Tribune article. He attributed the inspiration of the article to Gen. Hazen. Belknap asked if witness had a contract with Evans, and received an affronsive reply. Did not ask the terms.

Q. Had General Belknap any knowledge at the time of this conversation whence the money came from? Counsel for the defense objected, but the objec-

Counsel for the defense objected, but the objection was overruled.

A. I presume he had.
Q. Had you at that time any business or money transactions, except this Fort Sili tradership?
A. Never to my recollection.
Q. Where did you receive the money from which you sent Belkinap? A. From J. S. Evans, or Evans & Co., in fulfillment of the contract.
Q. State whether up to March 1, 1876, you had sent to Eciknap one half of the amount sent to you under the contract?
A. I had to him or one of his two wives.

A. Vels point Mr. Carpenter asked that an attack of the contract of the contract of the contract.

A. Vels point Mr. Carpenter asked that an attack of the contract of the contract.

As his point Mr. Carpenter asked that an attice his point Mr. Carpenter asked that he desummoned for the prosecution, and not named as
a witness, for the defense to save a double subpoena. They now legared that he was to-day at
Fort Sill. If, when the prosecution closed,
Evans was not here, the defense would be compelled to ask a recess until his arrival. The attachment was issued.

Q. When Evans desired favors did he make
application direct to the Department, or did he
make them through you? A. Has made such applications through me. I forward them to the
War Department. Do not remember that any
were returned through McDowell; recollect hearing from Evans in relation to the whisky cases.

The cross-examination of this witness was deferred until the testimony is printed to-morrow.

Gen. Hasen was next called: Was in command
of Fort Sill a part of the time in 1871 and 1872.

Attention was called officially to the post tradership of the post.

Q. Did you visit Washington city in 1872? A. ship of the post
Q. Did you visit Washington city in 1872: A.

Q. Did you visit Washington city in 1872? A. I did.
Q. State if you know who furnished the information contained in the New York Tribune!
Objected to.
Q. Aster the publication of the article did the Secretary of War, officially or otherwise, make any charges as to the truth of the charges therein?
Objected to, and overruled.
A. He did not. Testified before the Military Committee in 1872, and was in Washington four days at that time. Think I met the Secretary of War during that time.
Cross-examined by Mr. Carpenter: Witness was subponned to appear before the Military Committee. Had previously informed Gen. Garrenter, a member of that committee, that I had

SIX MONTHS PREVIOUSLY.

the result.

The witness was further examined in relation to the allegation that Secretary Belknap had sept him to Dakota, and said that he did not think ne was sent there on account of personal, but purely military reasons.

Her. Wh. N. Rounins, of N. C., was called, but it was stated that he was sick and confined to his bed. Mr. McManox then announced that the prose-cution had no more witnesses present; they de-sired to examine three or four more to-morrow strea to examine three or four more to-morrow very briefly.

Mr. Carpenter appealed to the court to adjourn over until Wedne day in order to allow the de-fense to arrange its testimony, but without act-ing on the appeal the cours, at 4:50 p. m., ad-iourned. The Senate then went into legislative and thence into executive session, and aster some time spent in executive session, adjourned.

ROUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., offered a bill to extend the appropriations of the last fiscal year ten days longer from the present date. Passed. Mr. MORRISON, of Ill., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, authorizing the Committee of Ways and Means to have printed any docu ments connected with subjects relating to the revenue investigation by said committee.

retary of War was directed to report to the House the object of the MILITARY EXPEDITION UNDER GENERALS CHOOK Terry and Gibbons, together with the circum stances that led to the organization of the expedition, with copies of all correspondence bearing on the same, and with copies of all orders relation

The House then took up and passed the bills from the private calendar agreed to in Committee of the Whole on Saturday. report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a resolution reciting the facts relating to Chinese emigration in California and adjoining

States, and authorizing the appointment of a committee of five members to examine into the question, with full power, and to report at the mr. HURLBUT and Mr. TOWNSEND, of N Y., objected because it raised a special commit-

the conferees on the part of the House on the The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from Governor Connor, of Maine, announcing that he had appointed Hon. J. G. ALAINE a Sen-ator of the United States, and that he had re signed as a Representative of the Third district f that State, to take effect July 10.

sign., the test to be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Recerred to the Committee on Commerce,
By Mr. SCALES, of N. C.: Bill authorizing the appointment of a commission of three Representatives and two Senators to visit the Indian Territory and to report upon the condition of the Indians there, the nec sity of a new form of government, and also to report what further legislation is required in relation to the conduct of Indian affairs. Indian Committee.

By Mr. ELLIS, of La.: Bill to confirm the orders, decrees and judgments of the provisional courts of the State of Louisiana. Judiciary.

By Mr. HURLBUT, of Iti: Joint resolution in relation to the awards of the United States and Mexican Mixed Commission. Judiciary.

By Mr. PAGE, of Cal.: Bill relating to deposits in savings banks, and declaring them exempt from taxation where the bank does no other busines. except to receive deposits. Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio: Joint resolution and the contraction of the Confirm of the Currency.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS AND SCIENTIFIC EXPLO-

hey have united with the House in putting in new legislation in appropriation bills. When the House came together in December it changed a rule so as to permit a change of law in the

and when it was proposed to reduce salaries the Senate objected to new legislation, while it had always voted to increase salaries in appropriation bills. The Senate could not go before the country and sustain themselves in the course they are taking. There are but three things that this House can properly do in the present condition of the country, and that was either to retrench, or to increase the duties on imported articles, or to borrow money to pay the interest on our already large debt. He apprehended that the people of the country would consider the first the best thing to do. The Senate insists that it will not reduce salaries, because it would be a change of existing law, and yet they had increased the salaries only a few years ago in an appropriation bill.

Mr. HALE, of Me., inquired whether the Senate, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, would not have had a right to resist the increase that it should not engraft new legislation on appropriation bills.

Mr. SINGLETON said it had that right, but ropriation bills.
Mr. SINGLETON said it had that right, but it had not exercised it.

Mr. HALE said it then had the same right to say to the House, you shall not compel us to change a law for the reduction of salaries.

Mr. SINGLETON said it had been frequently asserted on this floor that the Senate and the House were coequals, but he denied that assumption, for if they were coequal one House could do

The letter should have gone through division department, army headquarters, and the adjutant general softice. It might have been modificial, but should have been official and gone through official channels. Wrote to Gen. Gastriello that I was coming East, and would appear before the committee if required. Wrote to Gen. Gastriello instead of the Secresary of War, believing that the matter would receive more attention.

lieving that the matter would receive more attention.

Q. Did you write a long letter to the Secretary of War about September 12, 1875, in which you used substantially these words: "I was summoned to Mashington to give evidence in relation to slaft officers in the French and German armies, and after that question had been disposed of he was questioned in relation to post-traderships, sad had protested a gainst the examination, on the ground that he had not reported to the Secretary of War, and that he believed the commissary department would defeat it."

Mr. McManon objected to the question in the absence of proof of the destruction of the letter, and challenged the production of the entire letter, The objection was sustained.

Q. The letter of November 12, 1875, was marked "Doubledential," was it not? A. It was.

Are you willing to destroy the confidence of the treat by him.

Are you willing to destroy the conneces of let the letter be read?

Witness consented, and the letter was handed to sad read by him.

The letter is very lengthy, and is intended as off explanation of his course, and an apology to deneral Helknap for any offense to him. In the letter Geberal Hasen says that he with others had for several years endeavored to secure an improvement in the mode of supplies to officers and soldiers by the abolition of the Sullie system, supplying them at cost, through the medium of one of its own brancher—the commissary department. He had always believed that the post traderable system was forced through Congress on false representations. He endeavored to call the attention of Congress to the subject, and had given the worst instances coming under his observation. In this he had intended nothing disrespectful to the Secretary. He regretted what, he had done, and asked pardon of the Secretary. He then went on in his letter to show that the commissary department had evaded the execution of the law requiring the commissary department to supply the army at cost, and finally allowed it to die out and be substituted by the tradership system.

To Mr. McMAHOS: The letter was written as

lowed it to die out and be substituted by the tradership system.

To Mr. McManon: The letter was written as
the result of an interview with Secretary Belkmap
at First Euford a short time prior to its date. At
the interview witness complained to Secretary
Eelkmap that their relations had not been friendly
since his testimony before the Military Committee. He explained why he appeared, and said
that the portion of his testimony relating to the
Secretary was wrung arom him, that he had requested that it be not disclosed. Wrung from
him as it was, he did not consider himself responsible for it. The Secretary had requested him to
write to him faily and freely, and the letter was
the result.

On metion of Mr. BANNING, of Obio, the Sec.

The SPEAKER appointed Mesers. PAYNE of

of that State, to take effect July 10.

The regular order having been demanded, the SPEAKER proce-ded to call the States for bills for reference only. Very few bills were offered, and they were principally of a private nature. Among the public bills were the following:

By Mr. HOSKINS, of N. Y.: To provide for a test of inventions for the improved transit routes for the postal :ervice. Roierred to the Post Office Committee. [It authorizes the Postmaster General, upon the application of the inventor of an improved system of transit by atmospheric pressure, or by elevated railways, to test said invention and report upon the same.]

By Mr. DOUGLAS, of Va.: Appropriating 40,000 to test Murray's improved marine danger signal, the test to be made under the direction of the Secretry of the Treasury. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

business except to receive deposits. Banking rand Currency,

By Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio: Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to cause to be prepared and published a complete history of

endered and prosecuted during the century just closed, including surveys of rivers and lakes and all topographical and military surveys of the la-terior, and appropriating a sufficient sum of money to carry out the provisions of the act. Ap-propriating a propriations.

By Mr. FROST, of Mass.: Elli in relation to appraisement of imported merchandise. Ways

propriations.

By Mr. FROST, of Mass.: Bill in relation to appraisement of imported merchandise. Ways and Means.

Ey Mr. WILSHIRE, of Ark.: Bill granting the right of way over the Hot Springs recervation, in Arkansas, to the Little Rock and Hot Springs raliroad. Committee on Railways and Canals.

The morning hour having expired—
Mr. MORKISON, of Hilmos, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the act relating to the importation of articles intended for the Contemnial Exposition, so as to provide for the sale and delivery of articles during the Exhibition upon the payment of the duty, and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may precribe. Passed.

Mr. SINGLETON of Mississippi, from the conference committee on the consular and diplomatic bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and asked the appointment of a new committee.

Mr. SINGLETON said that when the bill originally passed the House with its reductions there were but few discenting volces, and the Senate had struck out all the House amendment, and instead of looking to retrenchment they had re-cuacted all the old salaries. The Senate had not acted in a spirit of fairness on the bill. There had been two conferences on it. At the first conference the House conferes immediately but the question direct whether the Senate would make any point on the change of law, and the Senate conferers and they would not stand on that, and the conference immediately went to the details of the bill and disagreed, and a new conference was ordered.

It seemed strange that the Senate should take this position in face of the fact that for years past they have united with the House in putting in new legislation in appropriation bills. When

INTEREST OF RETURNCHMENT.

eysctly what the other could, and every one knew that that state of facts did not exist. For instance, the House had no power to try impeachments, and the Senate had no authority to originate revenue bills. There were many other points in which their powers were not cocqual.

Mr. HALE. Is one House above the other?

Mr. SINGLETON. In some things one is above the other, and in other things is not.

Mr. HALE inquired whether the Senate had not as much right to insist upon its amendments to revenue bills as the House had to insist that the Senate should not originate revenue bill?

Mr. SINGLETON did not think they had that right. right.
Mr. HALE said the gentleman then differed from his colleague on the Appropriations Com-

mr. HALLE said the gentleman then dimerch from his colleague on the Appropriations Com-mittee, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. SINGLETON said he was not responsible for Mr. HOLMAN'S views. If the Senate has not the right to originate revenue bills it has not the equal power of the House over amendments, and he insisted that appropriation bills were, in con-templation of law, revenue bills; they were money bills. As the Senate resisted a change of law, because it proposed to decrease salaries, it was they who were responsible for the delay, and not the House. he House.
Mr. KASSON inquired what was the exact money difference between the two Houses on the ill.
Mr. SINGLETON said is was about \$4,000,000, secause the Senate wanted to put back all the

because the Sonate wanted to put back all the old salaries.

Mr. CASSON inquired whether that difference was not insisted upon because it was in conformity to existing law?

Mr. SINGLETON said it was because they wanted to go back to the old salaries.

Mr. KASSON inquired further whether the Senate proposed an increase of a single salary above what it was by existing law?

Mr. SINGLETON said the salaries had been increased in appropriation bills, and the House proposed that they should be decreased in the same manner. proposed that they should be decreased in the same manner.

Mr. RANDALL called attention to the fact that new legislation had often been engraited in appropriation bills. The Senate conferces had submitted a proposition, which was to appropriate the sum in gross, as recommended by the House, and to let the President use it to the best advantage, and to recall certain ministers abroad.

Mr. KASSON suggested that the proposition also contained a clause that the salary of no minister be increased.

inister be increased.

Mr. RANDALL said that was a fact, but the Mr. RANDALL said that was a fact, out the Senate had rejected a proposition of the House declaring that the salarios recommended by the House in each case should be in full for the sal-aries for the current fiscal year. That did not affect the consular sorvice, for that was in a measure self-sustaining. If all of our diplomatic officers were recalled to-morrow, he did not be-lieve that the

would suffer in the least particular.

Mr. KASSON hoped we would not advertise our patritisan dissentions to the whole world by compelling the recall of our foreign ministers.

Mr. FOSTER, of thio, said it was true that the Senate proposed a sum in gross, and the House insisted that it should be in full of the salaries, as designated by the House. There was not a member of the committee who believed that the President would expend a dollar beyond the amount appropriated; but the House conferees insisted upon that clause for the parpose of humiliating the Senate and making them repeal the existing law in an appropriation bill. He wanted to explain to the House this new-found cargerness of the gentleman from Mississippi for economy. He (Mr. Singleton) was a member of a sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee to inquire about this bill, and after consulting with the Secretary of State he came into the committee room and reported practically the Orth bill, under which the salaries were increased, and he only changed his views and became conomical on the question after a man named Keim came before the committee and recommended reductions.

Mr. RANDALL said Mr. Keim was the gentleman's own agent, and was sent out by this Administration.

Mr. HALE said he was a member of the sub-

Administration.

Mr. HALLE said he was a member of the subcommittee to which Mr. Fosters had referred,
and they had agreed to reductions in certain discretionary appropriations, but had not touched
the question of salaries. When the bill was reported to the full committee they took it and cut
it to such an extent that he had not been able to
recognize it since. recognize it since.

Mr. FOSTER said that was what he meant.
He wanted to show that Mr. Sinutarox was influenced by this spaem of economy only after Mr.
Keim, of Fennsylvania, had been talked to on the

the ground, and anew was about.

Mr. FOSTER said the Senate had not amended the appropriation bill except in accordance with law. The House had taken the position that it week's let the appropriation fail rather than accede to the Senate. The Senate refuses to repeal existing law on an appropriation bill, for if the right of the House is admitted in this case it will then demand the transfer of the Indian Bureau, the reorganization of the army and the Bureau, the reorganization of the army and the repeal of the enforcement act, without which there cannot be a fair election in New York and in many of the Southern States.

Mr. CANNON, of Ill., suggested that if the House really wanted an agreement on this bill it should pursue some other course in the matter of the appointment of conference committees. He would suggest that in the next conference the members of the

be dropped and that the committee be made of members of the Committee on Foreign Affair Mr. SINGLETON said that Mr. FORTHE

Mr. SINGLETON said that Mr. FOSTER always surprised the committee. In committee he
was one of the most pilable of men, and agreed to
propositions and suggestions which he afterwards
came into the House to combat.
Mr. FOSTER said that was untrue.
Mr. SINGLETON relievated that the gentleman had attacked propositions in the House
which he had agreed to in the committee of conference or the Committee on Appropriations. ference or the Committee on Appropriations.
Mr. FOSTER said that was absolutely untrue,
and he was responsible for the remark here or
elsewhere.
Mr. SINGLETON without replying to the re-Mr. SINGLETON without replying to the remark, went on to say that if the sum in gross had been appropriated as suggested by the Senate and without limitation, and any foreign minister did not receive his full pay he could sue for the whole amount under the existing law. It was, therefore, proper that the House should insist upon the declaration that the money appropriated should be in full for the compensation during the current year.

when the first section of the compensation during the current year.

Mr. FOSTER said he desired to withdraw the remark he made a few moments ago in the heat of debate, for he did not believe that Mr. Six-olleros intended to charge him with falsehood and deception. He did not wish to violate any Mr. RANDALL offered a bill to continue the

public printing appropriation for ten days from to-day. Passed.
Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., moved to suspend the art. HOLMAN, of their, moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill for the repeal of the specie resumption act, and to make it the special order for Thursday next. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 107 years to 105 hays—two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

The vote in detail was as follows: TEAS.



Mr. STONE, of Maine, offered a resolution di Mr. SIONE, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Accounts to supply lemonade and iced tea instead fee water in the cleak-rooms for members. Rejected.
Mr. PIPER, of California, offered a resolution for a committee on the part of the House to investigate the Chinese question, pending which Mr. COX moved that when the House adjourn nays, 139.
The House then, by a vote of 99 to 83, agreed to adjourn until Wednesslay, after which, at 5.29 p.m., adjourned until that day.

MILWAUKEE, July 10 .- Judge Dyer, of the Uni

ted States Circuit Court, to-day pronounced sen-teuce in the whisky cases as follows: Samuel Elias and Jacob Rinaskaff, rectifiers, each one isy's imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of \$1,000; Leopold Wirth, distiller, six months im prisonment and a fine of \$1,000; Aaron Schon-field, distiller, five months imprisonment and \$1,000 fine; Wm. Bergenthal and Charles Grau,

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

BURNED ON A LAKE

TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST OF THE CALAMITY

THE WAR IN TURKEY

GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT YESTERDAY THE RESULT NOT KNOW!

A LAKE DISASTER.

Schooner Burned and Twenty-Seven Lives Lost. HAUGHTON, MICH., July 10.—Last Sunday morning about 20 clock the propellor St. Clair, Captain Robert Rhyness, belonging to the Ward line, on her way from Duluth, left Outonogon for this port, having on board is passen-gers and a crew of 14 persons. When off Four-teen-mile Point a fire was discovered in the fireold of the vessel and in less than five minutes he vessel was enveloped in smoke and flame: rom one end to the other. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread but one boat was launched. List preservers were brought on deck and all the passengers succeeded in putting them on, when a rush was made for the yawl, which swamped six or seven times. The water was very cold, and it was not long before all but one very cold, and it was not long before all but one of the passengers perished, together with 10 of the crew. When the boat caught fire she was about five miles from the shore. The following is a list of the saved: Robert Rhyness, captain; David J. Stringer, first engineer. Thomas C. Hathman, mate; Thomas Fertier, wheelman; J. B. Sutphen, a passenger. The boat's cargo was made up of cattle, flour, feed, &c. Tugs and boats are out searching for bodies. No further particulars have been received.

TURKEY.

England and the East-

LONDON, July 11 .- The Daily News says some members of Parliament have signed a requisition asking Mr. Gladstone to preside at a public meet-ing to consider the Government's Eastern policy. Mr. Gladstone will, however, probably reserve Mr. Gladstone will, however, probably reserve his views for the coming debate on the production of the papers in the House.

The Paris special to the News says Mehomet Ali has been driven back. Sclavonic journals repeat the statement that the Russian Prince Vladimir is at Alexienatz incognito.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph, dated July 10, says: "A great battle was fought to-day near Pirot. The result is not yet known." was lought to-day hear First. The result is not yet known.

The Telegraph's special from Vienna announces that the German squadron left Salonica or Sunday with scaled orders to be opened at sea A Berlin telegram to the same paper asserts that the Forte will soon formally notify the Power.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

PARIS, July 10.—The evening papers here publish the following dispatch:

FEMLIN, July 10.—The Servians are in a perilious position. Tehernayell's line of retreat through the Nisava valley is endangered by Korim Pasha and Osman Pasha. The Servian commander, Stratini Rothwich, has been defeated at Ak Palanka, and has resigned his commission. The Servian headquarters, in consequence of this reverse, have been transferred for safety to Paratchin. Preparations are also making to transfer the seat of Government to Kragujewacz. Fighting is now going on near Niesh. THE WAR IN TURKEY.

London, July 11.—A dispatch to the Standard from Alexandria savs Egyptian troops were start-ing yesterday for Turkey. It is runored that 12.00 men are under orders for the Turkish ser-A special dispatch to the Estafelle reports that Tehernayeff is retreating towards the Servian frontier. His army is demoralized, and there are rumors of his dismissal.

The Standard's Paris correspondent says the report is continued that one newspaper correspondent had been killed and two wounded by the Servians. They belonged to a party of correspondents who had started for the front without the permission of the Servian officers. They were mistaken for spies and fired upon by the Servians. Among them was the representative of a British journal.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS

of a British journal.

MONTENEGRINS.

VIENNA, July 10.—It is reported from Herzegovinia that the Montenegrin army numbers 139,000. It has occupied the road between Klek and Stalatz, invested Medun and intends to surround Spus and Stabablick. Its movements are kept secret as far as possible.

BUCHAREST, July 10.—Turkey also requires as a condition for the neutralization of the Danube that Koumania shall prevent the formation of armed Dands within her borders to sid the Servians.

SERVIANS AND MONTENBURING. LONDON, July 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Times reviewing the Eastern situation, say the Times reviewing the Eastern situation, says it is the opinion of competent men that nothing decisive has yet occurred; all that is now transpiring must be considered as a mere series of attempts of Servians to join the Montenegrins, and such junction when effected will be the real beginning of the war.

A Ragusa special to the Times says the Montenegrins operations were delayed in order to give the insurgents time to reorganize and arm. This work being completed the Montenegrins resumed the pursuit of the Turkish army in Herzegovinia. According to latest reports Dervish Pasha was preparing to attack their southern frontier. The Montenegrins hold good defensive positions.

GREAT BRITAIN. Hard Times in the Old Country. LONDON, July 10.—The Times publishes a spe-ial dispatch from Glasgow, which says that wing to the unprecedentedly protracted depres sion of trade, some of the mill proprietors her and in other districts of Scotland have notifie

their employees of a ten per cent. reduction in wages. This will affect many thousands of fer-sons, and some of the workmen will probably

Cotton Exchange Report. Montle, Ala., July 10,-The Alabama Cotto Exchange reports that from forty-five counties one hundred and nineteen letters have been re-ceived. The weather since the 1st of June is generally reported as having been favorable. In ten counties, however, there is complaint of too much rain, while in five counties there has not been sufficient, and it is needed. In twelve counties the weather has been more favorable than last year in eighteen equally as favorable, and in fifteen less favorable. There has been no change in acre age since last report. The stands are good and the plant is blooming and forming well. The present condition of the crop compares favorably with the same time last year in the general aver-age, with the exception of being a week to ten days later in some sections, and having had too much rain in others.

Worms are reported as having appeared in very small numbers in ten counties, but no damage

has been done by them.

Mississippi, twenty counties, sixty letters—The weather from June 1 to 15 is reported as having been rainy, with cool nights, but warm and pro-pitious since the 15th, and as favorable as during pitious since the lath, and as favorable as during the same period last year. There has been no change in the acreage since last report. The stands of cotton are good, and the plant is forming and blooming well, especially in the uplands but some damage is reported in the bottom land, frem heavy rains. In a lew counties grasshoppers and cut-worms have appeared, but no materia injury by them is anticipated. The crop is generally ten days later than at the same time last season and the plant smaller, but vigorous and healthy, and the average condition equally as good as last year.

New York, July 10 .- It was reported at the ntral office to night that a short time ago John Syme, a wealthy merchant, deposited several bousand dollars' worth of bonds with the Safe Deposit Company, on Broadway and Cedar streets. Coupons on some of the bonds, to the value of \$15,000, became payable on May 1, and on the following day he visited the safe company and cut them off. On July 1 the coupons of some other conds matured, and on the 5th Instant he visited the company's offices again, but found that \$15,000 in railway bonds, whose coupons he detached two months ago, were missing. The bonds were either taken by an employee or left on the table by Mr. Syme, and carried off by a depositor. The com-pany does not hold itself responsible for their loss but detectives had been set to work on the case.

The Hamburg Negro Butchery. NEW YORK, July 10 .- A Herald special Augusta says: "A colored member of the South Carolina Legislature was killed in the Hamburg troubles. Twenty-nine of the negro militia were arrested. The negro armory was riddled with cannon and musketry shot, and the drums, muster rolls and other effects, except the State and national colors, were destroyed.

been found by the coroner's inquest over the men killed in the riot at Hamburg. The jury has been in session all day taking evidence and will LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 10.-Sixteen innings,

THE INQUEST.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 10 .- No verdiet has ye

their Imperial Majesties in appro, riste terms, Addresses were delivered by Hayard Tailr, Dr. I. I. Hayes, Judge Daly and others, after which the Imperial party were entertained at a banquet.

Counterfeiters' Doom. New York, July 10 .- Thos. Corydon, Churles Conklin and George White, the three national bank note counterfeiters who were captured some time ago in Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to-day, and were sentenced. Corydon to the penitentiary for ten years and a fine of \$750; Conklin five years and a fine of \$750, and White, sixty seven years of age, an engraver, who was arrested in Philadelphia, ten years and a fine of \$1,000.

Peace Congress. PHILADELPHIA, July 10 .- At the afternoon ses-

sion of the peace convention, the following tele-gram was directed to be sent to President Grant: "The universal peace union assembled in convention in Carpenter hall, Philadelphia, July 10, 1876. We hope that the spirit of justice, humanity and fairness, and not revenge, shall be manifested in the treatment of the Indians of the Black Hills." A Kindly Shelter Missed. NEW YORK, July 10.—No plan has yet been de-cided upon of caring for the emigrants left with-out shelter by the burning of Castle Garden, but

a meeting is to be held to take action on the matter. There arrived this morning 1,3/2 passen-gers, who are being cared for by the commission-ers as best they can. Murder in the West.

OMAHA, July 10.-A mob visited the jail at

Nebraska City this morning, overpowered the CABLE FLASHES. MALTA, July 10 .- The United States sloop-ofwar Alert arrived here to-day. WEREBERG, July 10 .- Prince Rismarck had are

interview with Emperor William in this city to-day, and returned to Kissingen, VIENNA, July 10 .- Intelligence has been re ceived from Herzegovina that the Mahommedans of Niesies, Presjecka, Geransko, and the Plateau of Yatschoko have petitioned the Prince of Mon-tenegro to protect their lives and property. BUCHAREST, July 10 .- The Prime Minister conf. in the Roumania chamber to-day a dispatch an nouncing that Turkey had accorded to Boumania's request for the neutralisation of the Danube out the condition that Roumania must prevent the supply of arms through her territory to the Servians.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS New Bedford, Mass., July 10.-The United States ship Constellation arrived here to-day. BALTIMORE, July 10 .- W. W. Latimer, aged 58, a lawyer and real estate agent, commit this afternoon by shooting.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10 .- A large number of additional cases of sunstroke are reported in the city to-day, ten of them fatal. PHILADELPHIA, July 10 .- During the storm to day Charles Masmer, eleven years of age, was say Charles masher, eleven years of age, was struck by lightning and severely injured. Watkenron, Ont., July 19.—Two Haughters of Samuel Hoare, aged thirteen and fincen, were drowned while bathing near here yesterday. Oswego, N. Y., July 10 .- Lane, Pierce & Co.'s

tannery, at Sand Bank, Oswego county, was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. CINCINNATI, July 10 .- The stove foundry of Mesers. Olhaber & Co., at Ironton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire to-night; loss \$7,600; partially insured. BALTIMORE, July 10 .- A number of cases of

sunstroke occurred to-day, six of which were fatal, including one woman. The thermometer at 5 p. m. at the Signal office marked 97 in the shade. Busyon, July 10 .- A severe thunder storm this afternoon caused considerable damage in New Hampshire. At Exeter several buildings were damaged by lightning, as also at other points in the State.

Comptroller General T. C. Dunn, of South Carolina, and Judge R. B. Carpenter, of Columbia, have parlors at the Ebbitt. . Hon. John Kelly, Grand Sachem of Tammany.

and "boss" in general of the New York Democracy, was at the Capitol yesterday. His presence created quite an excitement. He was introduced around by Hon. Sammy Cox, who was present at the St. Louis convention. The commission in Rome revising the Italian penal code is unanimous in favor of abolishing

in 1631 by John Eliot. On July 4 and the day after fifteen car horsest fell down dead in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and four in Market street. A Tennessee fugitive from justice finds hiding places in the residences of his wives, of whom he has four in as many counties.

Hamilton college has been presented with a

clock 245 years old. It was brought from England

capital punishment.

The Spirituel Scientist says that the spiritualist movement is thoroughly disorganized by the ex-posures of mediums' trickery. The copper mines of Newfoundland are being developed with great success, and large deposits of lead have been discovered. Wood for a big bonfire was conveyed to the top of Mount Davidson, Nevada, by eight camels,

each carrying about a third of a cord. The London Anti-Vaccination League has asked the Government to inquire into the expedi-ency of repealing the compulsory vaccination The Puritan builders of the Old South church, doston, are doubtless shocked if they are aware that "play actors" are contributing to save the edifice from desecration.

British troops in India: 7,405 men are connected with temperance organizations, and 3,121 more are registered as "off canteen." Two women fainted and a man shouted for the police when a clothed figure tumbled down in front of a Boston store. They thought it was a case of sunstroke. A Kansas City pulpit was not occupied as usua₹

Temperance is rapidly increasing among the

Dr. J. R. Nichols, a Boston chemist, says that he has never found a trace of strychnine in whisky, and that "it is a mistaken notion to suppose it is ever used by distillers." A savage dog in Rome, Ga., attacked a man, who defended hi aself with a lantern that he was carrying, and the lantern to the dog's neck in such a way cause death by burning.

ast Sunday, and the congregation did not know

the reason until a dencon prayed that the fallers poster might be forgiven.

A man in St. Louis afflicted with neuralgia de. lared that he would kill himself if not cured within a week. He tried every remety that he could hear of, but was no better at the end of the allotted time, and then he kept his word by taking morphine.

The deepest Atlantic soundings ever made were about ninety miles north of the Island of St.
Thomas, in 3,875 fathoms. The pressure was so great at this immense depth that the built of the thermometer, made to stand a pressure of threatons, broke. The omnibus drivers of Liverpool, who are on a

strike, have taken a curio, way to bother em-

In a political sermon in Boston, the Rev. James

CINCINNATI, July 10 -- New Havens 7. Cincin

Freeman Clarke, 'while talking of corruption among national officials, paused a moment, and with solemnity asked, 'What is the remedy for this ovil?'' A parrot in a neighboring house shouted, "Good by, good by, all," doubtlees referring to the present Administration.

ployers who have hired non-union men. They have taken out summonses against the new drivers for violating the old statutes of Charles I and II, which forbid work on Sunday.

THE POLLOWING IS THE STORY

THE RAME GANG HAVE BEATEN

The Hon. G. K. Gilmer on the Political Situa-

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. BALTIMORE, July 10.—The sixteenth annual secting of the National Educational Association was begun this morning in this city at the Academy of Music, and will continue in session three days. At the hour of assembling, to o'clock, the main auditorium or circle of the Academy was fairly filled, several hundred be-

motion of education-as second to none in this oroad land. Gen. F. C. Latrobe, mayor of Baltimore, fol-

BALTIMORE, July 10 .- The address at the Fain

of American independence, the year of peace and jubilee throughout the civilized portions of this great Commonwealth of States, there is a feeling Northern brethren fully understand. While words of brotherly love are being echoed and re-echoed in the Quaker City, and while South Carolina is playing with admirable skill her allotted part in the national anniversary, there are thou-rands of citizens of this, one of the original thirteen States, asking themselves whether the price they WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT LETTERS

Democratic papers. This is the way the colored men are to be convinced that Democrais are their friends. They will remember all such lessons.

"Mr. Pattereon's offenses are that he is a colored man, a Republican, and is in favor of schools for the education of colored children as well as whites. "Our people want to know if these attacks are to

tion. RICHMOND, July 2, 1876.